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15 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
16
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
17

18 SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION
19

20 In re CLOROX CONSUMER LITIGATION) Master File No. 12-cv-00280-SC
21)
22) CLASS ACTION
23)
24 This Document Relates To:) SECOND AMENDED CONSOLIDATED
25) CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT
26)
27 ALL ACTIONS.)
28)

1 Plaintiffs Megan Sterritt, Kristin Luszcz, Lori Kowalewski, Tina Butler-Furr, Catherine
 2 Lenz, Susan Doyle, and Jose Segarra (collectively, "Plaintiffs"), by their undersigned attorneys, on
 3 behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated (the "Class," as defined below), based on
 4 personal knowledge as to themselves and upon information and belief as to all other matters, bring
 5 this class action against The Clorox Company ("Clorox" or "Defendant") and, for their Second
 6 Amended Consolidated Class Action Complaint, allege as follows:

7 **NATURE OF THE ACTION**

8 1. Through an extensive, nationwide marketing and advertising campaign, Clorox has
 9 conveyed two clear messages: (1) Clorox's Fresh Step cat litter ("Fresh Step" or "Product") is more
 10 effective at eliminating cat odors than other cat litters because, unlike other cat litters, Fresh Step
 11 contains carbon; and (2) cats "choose" Fresh Step over other cat litters due to its purported ability to
 12 eliminate odors.¹ These messages are, in fact, false, misleading, and likely to deceive a reasonable
 13 consumer. Specifically, Clorox's Fresh Step cat litter is not more effective at eliminating odors than
 14 other cat litters, and cats do not "choose" Fresh Step over other cat litters. To be sure, scientific
 15 studies prove the exact opposite.²

16 2. Clorox's claims that Fresh Step is superior to other cat litters is premised on its
 17 demonstrably false assertion that carbon-based cat litter is more effective at eliminating odors than
 18 cat litters that contain other odor-eliminating ingredients, such as baking soda. This, as Clorox is
 19 aware, is simply not true.

20 3. Despite the falsity of its claims, Clorox boasts about the purported "superiority" of
 21 the odor-eliminating capabilities of carbon throughout its television advertising campaign. For
 22 example, since early fall of 2010, Clorox televised a series of commercials proclaiming the superior

23 _____
 24 ¹ In light of the Court's Order Granting In Part and Denying In Part Motion To Dismiss [D.E. 55, ¶¶13, 22], Plaintiffs will not be pursuing, but expressly preserve for appeal, any cause of action in this Second Amended Consolidated Class Action Complaint to the extent it is predicated on Clorox's advertising messages that cats "like" or "are smart enough to choose Fresh Step", as such claims were dismissed with prejudice.

25 ² All references to "Fresh Step" or "Product" shall include all Clorox carbon-based cat litters.

1 odor-eliminating properties of the carbon contained in its Fresh Step cat litter. These commercials
 2 even went so far as to portray cats “choosing” Fresh Step litter over other cat litters because of the
 3 “superior” odor-eliminating carbon contained in it.

4 4. To illustrate further, one of Clorox’s initial commercials portrayed multiple cats being
 5 presented with a choice between carbon-based Fresh Step or a baking soda-based cat litter, and
 6 choosing Fresh Step. In the commercial, cats first sniffed the baking soda-based cat litter box before
 7 stepping into it and then quickly stepping out of that litter box in favor of a nearby litter box filled
 8 with Clorox’s carbon-based Fresh Step cat litter, while a voiceover narrated: “cats like boxes . . .
 9 with Fresh Step litter inside. ***That’s because Fresh Step’s Scoopable litter with carbon is better at***
 10 ***eliminating odor.*** . . . Cats know what they like.” (emphasis added).

11 5. Likewise, a more recent Clorox commercial portrayed two laboratory beakers
 12 allegedly demonstrating that the odor-eliminating properties of carbon-based Fresh Step are superior
 13 to baking soda based litter. Consistent with Clorox’s aforementioned “cats choose Fresh Step”
 14 marketing message, a voiceover in this commercial stated that “cats are smart” and “smart enough to
 15 choose the litter with less odors . . . so we make Fresh Step Scoopable litter with carbon, ***which is***
 16 ***more effective at absorbing odors than baking soda.***” (emphasis added).

17 6. Put simply, Clorox’s marketing and advertising campaign is purposefully designed to
 18 cause consumers to buy Fresh Step over other brands of cat litter by claiming that Fresh Step’s
 19 carbon-based litter is more effective at eliminating odor than competitors’ cat litter which contain
 20 other ingredients, such as baking soda, and because cats themselves “choose” Fresh Step.

21 7. The truth, however, is that Clorox’s superiority representations are demonstrably
 22 false, misleading, and likely to deceive a reasonable consumer. Indeed, as scientific studies have
 23 shown, carbon-based cat litter is not superior to other cat litters as far as odor elimination is
 24 concerned, and moreover, cats do not “choose” Fresh Step cat litter over other baking soda based cat
 25 litters.

26 8. Based directly on the materially false and misleading misrepresentations conveyed by
 27 Clorox’s advertising and marketing campaign, Clorox has charged consumers a significant premium
 28 for Fresh Step. Indeed, according to Wal-Mart’s website, a 25-pound box of Clorox’s Fresh Step

1 costs \$10.77, or \$.43 per pound, while a 25-pound box of Clorox's Scoop Away cat litter brand
2 (which does not contain odor-eliminating carbon) costs \$9.37, or \$.37 per pound. Moreover, a 20-
3 pound³ box of Arm & Hammer's Super Scoop, a baking soda-based litter, costs \$7.88, or \$.39 per
4 pound.

5 9. Clorox's deceptive marketing and advertising campaign has proven to be successful.
6 According to Clorox's most recent Form 10-K for the fiscal year ending on June 30, 2011, Clorox
7 attributed "increased shipments of Fresh Step cat litter" to "promotional activities" and "increased
8 merchandising events."

9 10. Plaintiffs bring this action on behalf of themselves and other similarly situated
10 consumers who purchased Fresh Step, seeking to stop the dissemination of Clorox's false, deceptive,
11 and misleading advertising, correct the false and misleading perception Clorox has created in the
12 minds of consumers, and to obtain monetary redress for those who have purchased Fresh Step.
13 Herein, Plaintiffs allege violation of California's consumer protection and false advertising statutes,
14 and California common law claims of breach of express warranty and unjust enrichment. In the
15 alternative, Plaintiffs separately allege violations of the consumer protection statutes and common
16 laws of the states of California, Florida, New York, New Jersey, and Texas.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

18 11. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter presented by this Complaint
19 because it is a class action arising under the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005, 28 U.S.C. §1332(d).
20 The matter in controversy, exclusive of interest and costs, exceeds the sum or value of \$5,000,000.
21 The total number of members of the proposed Class is greater than 100.

22 12. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1331(a) because Clorox's
23 principal place of business is located within the Northern District of California at 1221 Broadway,
24 Oakland, California 94612, and because a substantial part of the events giving rise to the claims
25 alleged herein occurred in this District.

²⁷ ³ See www.walmart.com (last visited Jan. 12, 2012).

1 13. The misrepresentations and unfair business practices forming the basis of the claims
2 of Plaintiffs and the Class emanated from California because: (a) Clorox's principal place of
3 business is located in California; (b) Clorox manufactures Fresh Step in California; (c) Clorox
4 regularly conducts business in California; (d) the significant decisions regarding the content and
5 distribution of the marketing and advertising at issue occurred in California; and (e) a significant
6 number of Class members are located in California.

7 14. Furthermore, Clorox's conduct has included the systematic and continuing practice of
8 disseminating false and misleading information throughout the United States, emanating from
9 California, via pervasive commercial advertising, which was intended to induce unsuspecting
10 consumers, including Plaintiffs and the members of the Class, into purchasing the more expensive
11 Fresh Step, which does not have the benefits that Defendant represents, although those purported
12 benefits serve as the basis for consumers' decision to purchase Fresh Step as opposed to other cat
13 litter brands.

PARTIES

15 15. At all times relevant to this matter, Plaintiff Megan Sterritt (“Sterritt”) was a citizen
16 of and continues to be a citizen of Florida. During the class period, Sterritt was exposed to and saw
17 Clorox’s marketing and advertising claims in Florida, purchased Fresh Step in Florida based on
18 those claims, and suffered injury in fact because of the unfair and deceptive trade practices described
19 herein. Sterritt did not receive the benefit of her bargain in each purchase of Fresh Step.
20 Furthermore, Sterritt paid a price premium for each purchase of Fresh Step, which she would not
21 have paid if she were aware of Defendant’s deception alleged herein.

22 16. At all times relevant to this matter, Plaintiff Kristin Luszcz (“Luszcz”) was a citizen
23 of and continues to be a citizen of New York. During the class period, Luszcz was exposed to and
24 saw Clorox’s marketing and advertising claims in New York, purchased Fresh Step in New York
25 based on those claims, and suffered injury in fact because of the unfair and deceptive trade practices
26 described herein. Luszcz did not receive the benefit of her bargain in each purchase of Fresh Step.
27 Furthermore, Luszcz paid a price premium for each purchase of Fresh Step, which she would not
28 have paid if she were aware of Defendant’s deception alleged herein.

1 17. At all times relevant to this matter, Plaintiff Lori Kowalewski (“Kowalewski”) was a
2 citizen of and continues to be a citizen of New Jersey. During the class period, Kowalewski was
3 exposed to and saw Clorox’s marketing and advertising claims in New Jersey, purchased Fresh Step
4 in New Jersey based on those claims, and suffered injury in fact because of the unfair and deceptive
5 trade practices described herein. Kowalewski did not receive the benefit of her bargain in each
6 purchase of Fresh Step. Furthermore, Kowalewski paid a price premium for each purchase of Fresh
7 Step, which she would not have paid if she were aware of Defendant’s deception alleged herein.

8 18. At all times relevant to this matter, Plaintiff Tina Butler-Furr (“Butler-Furr”) was a
9 citizen of and continues to be a citizen of Texas. During the class period, Butler-Furr was exposed
10 to and saw Clorox’s marketing and advertising claims in Texas, purchased Fresh Step in Texas based
11 on those claims, and suffered injury in fact because of the unfair and deceptive trade practices
12 described herein. Butler-Furr did not receive the benefit of her bargain in each purchase of Fresh
13 Step. Furthermore, Butler-Furr paid a price premium for each purchase of Fresh Step, which she
14 would not have paid if she were aware of Defendant’s deception alleged herein.

15 19. At all times relevant to this matter, Plaintiff Catherine Lenz (“Lenz”) was a citizen of
16 and continues to be a citizen of Texas. During the class period, Lenz was exposed to and saw
17 Clorox’s marketing and advertising claims in Texas, purchased Fresh Step in Texas based on those
18 claims, and suffered injury in fact because of the unfair and deceptive trade practices described
19 herein. Lenz did not receive the benefit of her bargain in each purchase of Fresh Step. Furthermore,
20 Lenz paid a price premium for each purchase of Fresh Step, which she would not have paid if she
21 were aware of Defendant’s deception alleged herein.

22 20. At all times relevant to this matter, Plaintiff Susan Doyle (“Doyle”) was a citizen of
23 and continues to be a citizen of California. During the class period, Doyle was exposed to and saw
24 Clorox’s marketing and advertising claims in California, purchased Fresh Step in California based
25 on those claims, and suffered injury in fact because of the unfair and deceptive trade practices
26 described herein. Doyle did not receive the benefit of her bargain in each purchase of Fresh Step.
27 Furthermore, Doyle paid a price premium for each purchase of Fresh Step, which she would not
28 have paid if she were aware of Defendant’s deception alleged herein.

1 21. At all times relevant to this matter, Plaintiff Jose Segarra (“Segarra”) was a citizen of
2 and continues to be a citizen of Florida. During the class period, Segarra was exposed to and saw
3 Clorox’s marketing and advertising claims in Florida, purchased Fresh Step in Florida based on
4 those claims, and suffered injury in fact because of the unfair and deceptive trade practices described
5 herein. Segarra did not receive the benefit of his bargain in each purchase of Fresh Step.
6 Furthermore, Segarra paid a price premium for each purchase of Fresh Step, which he would not
7 have paid if he were aware of Defendant’s deception alleged herein.

8 22. Clorox is incorporated in the State of Delaware and is headquartered in Oakland,
9 California. Clorox is registered to do business in the State of California, and regularly conducts
10 business in the State of California. Clorox is a leading manufacturer and marketer of consumer and
11 institutional products with approximately 8,100 employees worldwide and has net sales of \$5.2
12 billion for the fiscal year 2011. Clorox sells its products primarily through mass merchandisers,
13 grocery stores, and other retail outlets. Clorox markets some of consumers' most trusted and
14 recognized brand names, including Fresh Step, to consumers throughout the United States, including
15 tens of thousands of consumers in the State of California.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

Cat Litter and the Significance of Odor Elimination

18 23. A litter box is an indoor feces and urine disposal receptacle for indoor cats who
19 cannot, or do not, relieve themselves outdoors. In the wild, cats naturally excrete in soft or sandy
20 soil for easy burial. To simulate this instinctive behavior, a litter box is filled with a soft, sand-like
21 substance known as “litter.” While at one time cat owners preferred their cats to roam outside, most
22 contemporary cat owners prefer to keep their cats indoors, as their cats may become sick, injured, or
23 lost while roaming outdoors. Accordingly, the cat litter industry is a huge market. Indeed, in 2010,
24 it was reported that the cat litter market totaled \$1.8 billion.

24. In the majority of these indoor-cat households, the litter box is located inside the
25 residence. Cat waste, however, has an extremely strong and unpleasant odor, thus, eliminating odor
26 is a major concern for indoor-cat owners. Accordingly, odor-control is a major marketing hook for
27 cat litter manufacturers, whose advertising frequently focuses on reducing or eliminating odor.

1 25. Cat litter reduces odors through one or more of the following methods: (1) the litter
 2 clumps when it comes into contact with urine; (2) fragrances contained in the litter may mask cat
 3 waste odors; (3) additional substances in the litter may either reduce the human perception of bad
 4 odors or react with the odors to reduce their odor-like properties; and/or (4) odor-fighting additives,
 5 like carbon or baking soda, neutralize and/or absorb odors. With respect to neutralization, a
 6 chemical process occurs to eliminate the odor molecule. Absorption is a process by which a
 7 substance binds odors to its surface, preventing the odor from entering the surrounding air.

8 **Clorox's Cat Litter and the Fresh Step Advertising Campaign**

9 26. Clorox is one of the leading manufacturers of cat litter in the United States.

10 27. In 1984, Clorox began producing Fresh Step. According to its website, Fresh Step
 11 prides itself on being the “only litter that contains carbon.”⁴

12 28. Even though it is a leading manufacturer of cat litter, Clorox's market share began to
 13 decline. In response, beginning in fall 2010, Clorox began a two-fold marketing and advertising
 14 campaign via television, claiming that: (1) Fresh Step cat litter is more effective at eliminating cat
 15 odors than other cat litters based on the carbon contained in the Product; and (2) that as a result of
 16 the carbon in the Product, cats actually “choose” Fresh Step over other cat litters. These superiority
 17 claims went far beyond merely promoting the odor-eliminating capabilities of carbon. Instead, they
 18 are false, misleading, and likely to deceive a reasonable consumer.

19 29. Clorox's advertising campaign consisted of multiple television commercials,
 20 including visuals, voiceovers, and demonstrations, representing the purported superiority of Fresh
 21 Step litter in eliminating odor, as well as cats' preference towards Fresh Step litter because of its
 22 carbon content, as opposed to other, purportedly “inferior” odor-eliminating ingredients, such as
 23 baking soda.

24 30. Clorox first began airing its false, misleading, and deceptive commercials around
 25 October 2010 (the “First Commercials”). One commercial, for example, overtly stated that cats

26
 27 4 See <http://www.freshstep.com/ourdifference.php> (last visited Jan. 12, 2012).
 28

1 prefer Fresh Step over other litters, because cats “know” Fresh Step is better at eliminating odors
2 than Arm & Hammer Super Scoop:



7 (MUSIC IN) MALE ANNCR: Cats like
8 boxes.
* * *



9
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12 And ones with Fresh Step
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litter inside.
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That's because Fresh Step's
scoopable litter with carbon





is better at eliminating odors than



Arm & Hammer Super Scoop.



Fresh Step. Cats know what they like.

The full storyboard of Clorox's October 4, 2010 commercial is attached hereto as Exhibit "A".

31. Defendant aired multiple other TV commercials that echoed these same verbal and visual messages, showing cats consistently "choosing" Fresh Step over other, carbonless brands. The storyboards for Clorox's December 27, 2010 and January 3, 2011 commercials are attached hereto as Exhibits "B" and "C," respectively.

32. In February 2011, Clorox launched a new false, deceptive, and misleading advertising and marketing campaign (the "Second Commercials"), which continued to depict cats' purported preference towards Fresh Step litter, but in addition, the new commercials expressly stated that "Fresh Step Scoopable litter with carbon . . . **is more effective at absorbing odors than baking soda.**" (emphasis added).

33. One of the Second Commercials showed two laboratory beakers, one filled with a black substance labeled "carbon" and the other filled with a white substance labeled "baking soda." Green gas was then shown floating through the beakers; the green gas in the Fresh Step beaker

1 rapidly dissipated, while the gas in the baking soda beaker barely dissipated. During this “scientific”
2 demonstration, a voiceover stated: “That’s why Fresh Step Scoopable has carbon, which is more
3 effective at absorbing odors than baking soda.”

4 34. The content of this commercial is depicted in the following storyboard:



5
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10 We get cats.
11
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14



15 They're into the royal treatment.
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19



20 So they deserve the smartest choice in litter.
21
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24



25 That's why Fresh Step Scoopable has
26 carbon, which is more effective at
27 absorbing odors than baking soda.
28



The full storyboard of Clorox's February 21, 2011 commercial above, and a similar February 14, 2011 commercial, are attached as Exhibits "D" and "E," respectively.

35. The superiority representations made in Clorox's commercials described above are demonstrably false, misleading, and likely to deceive a reasonable consumer because, in fact: (1) Fresh Step's carbon-containing cat litter is not more effective at eliminating cat odors than other cat litters; and (2) cats do not "choose" Fresh Step over other cat litters.

36. Because of this false, misleading, and deceptive marketing campaign, Clorox has profited and continues to profit as consumers have been deceived by Clorox into believing they purchased a cat litter that has better odor eliminating abilities than its competitors and is preferred by cats, thus justifying a price premium for this deceptively advertised product.

37. There is no other reason for a reasonable consumer to pay a premium for Fresh Step other than as a result of Defendant's "carbon-superiority" claims.

Testing Demonstrates that Clorox's Representations Do Not Pass the Smell Test

38. In response to Clorox's First Commercials, which represented, among other things, that cats "prefer" Fresh Step carbon-based cat litter over baking soda-based cat litter, Church & Dwight ("C&D"), the creator of Arm & Hammer's baking soda based cat litter, Super Scoop, commissioned a study to determine the actual frequency with which cats would reject either litter when used in the cat's litter box (the "C&D Study").

39. The results of the C&D Study conclusively prove that cats do not reject baking soda based cat litter more than they reject carbon-based cat litter. In fact, the C&D study proves just the opposite, that cats reject Defendant's carbon-based Fresh Step more often than Arm & Hammer's baking soda based Super Scoop. Indeed, less than 4% of the cats involved in the study rejected their litter box and relieved themselves elsewhere in the home when the litter box was filled with C&D's

1 Super Scoop cat litter, while slightly more than 5% of the cats involved in the study rejected their
 2 litter box when the litter box was filled with Clorox's Fresh Step cat litter.

3 40. Accordingly, Clorox's claim that cats "choose" or prefer Fresh Step is false and
 4 misleading, as the results of C&D's Study demonstrate that cats do not prefer carbon-based Fresh
 5 Step to baking soda based Super Scoop.

6 41. In response to Clorox's Second Commercials, which expressly represented, among
 7 other things, that Clorox's carbon-containing Fresh Step cat litter is more effective at eliminating
 8 odors than other cat litters, C&D commissioned an independent study to run a sensory laboratory test
 9 to compare the cat waste odor elimination performance of Fresh Step with carbon to one of Arm &
 10 Hammer's cat litters with baking soda, Double Duty (the "Independent Study").

11 42. In the Independent Study, panelists were asked to rate the odor emanating from two
 12 litter boxes, one filled with Fresh Step and one filled with Double Duty, over the course of 10 days.
 13 On every single day of the 10-day study, the panelists' average odor rating for C&D's Double Duty
 14 cat litter with baking soda was lower than the average odor rating for Clorox's Fresh Step carbon-
 15 based cat litter. These results clearly demonstrate that Arm & Hammer's cat litter was significantly
 16 superior to Fresh Step at the 95% confidence level in terms of cat waste odor elimination overall.

17 43. The results of the Independent Study demonstrate that Clorox's Second Commercials
 18 contain false, misleading, and deceptive claims regarding Fresh Step's purported superiority.
 19 Indeed, contrary to Clorox's claim, its Fresh Step cat litter is not more effective at eliminating odors
 20 than other cat litters.

21 **A Competitor Successfully Challenges Clorox's Superiority Claims**

22 44. In response to the First Commercials, C&D filed a lawsuit against Clorox alleging
 23 that Clorox's claims that Fresh Step has superior odor-eliminating capabilities and that cats prefer
 24 carbon-based Fresh Step to baking soda based Super Scoop were false and misleading. As a result,
 25 Clorox immediately ceased airing the First Commercials, and C&D dismissed their case without
 26 prejudice.

27 45. C&D reacted to the Second Commercials by filing another lawsuit in March 2011,
 28 alleging that Clorox's representations that Fresh Step cat litter products with carbon are superior to

1 Arm & Hammer cat litter products with baking soda at eliminating cat waste odor were false and
 2 misleading and deceptive to consumers. C&D sought to enjoin Clorox from making these false
 3 claims about Fresh Step, and brought claims against Clorox under the Lanham Act, New York's
 4 General Business Law, and unfair competition under New York common law, among others.

5 46. On January 4, 2012, Judge Jed S. Rakoff, United States District Court for the
 6 Southern District of New York, entered an Opinion and Order enjoining Clorox from airing the
 7 commercials portraying the beaker test, finding Clorox's claims about the odor elimination abilities
 8 of carbon as compared to baking soda were "literally false."

9 47. In his opinion, Judge Rakoff held:

10 In short, because the Jar Test on which Clorox based its claims is unreliable and,
 11 even if it were reliable could not possibly support Clorox's implied claims about the
 12 relative merits of carbon and baking soda in cat litter, the Court finds Clorox's claims
 13 are literally false.

14 * * *

15 Put simply, Clorox, cloaking itself in the authority of "a lab test," made literally false
 16 claims going to the heart of one of the main reasons for purchasing cat litter. In such
 17 circumstances, where the misrepresentation is so plainly material on its face, no
 18 detailed study of consumer reactions is necessary to conclude inferentially that
 19 Clorox is likely to divert customers from C&D's products to its own unless the
 20 offending commercial is enjoined.

21 48. Despite Judge Rakoff's Order, Clorox continues to profit from its false and deceptive
 22 marketing campaign based on the purported "superiority" of carbon-based cat litter. Purchasers of
 23 Fresh Step have been deceived by Clorox into believing that they purchased a product that had better
 24 odor eliminating abilities than its competitors and was preferred by cats, paying a price premium for
 25 this deceptively advertised product.

26 49. Purchasers of Fresh Step would not have paid a premium for the Product but for
 27 Defendant's "carbon-superiority" claims.

28 50. Plaintiffs seek to recover damages on behalf of themselves and the Class either in an
 29 amount equal to the unlawful price premium Plaintiffs and the members of the Class paid for Fresh
 30 Step, or alternatively, for the entire purchase price Plaintiffs and the Class paid for Defendant's
 31 deceptively advertised product. Plaintiffs also seek other damages, as well as equitable and
 32 injunctive relief, as further described herein.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

51. Plaintiffs bring this class action pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23(a) and 23(b)(2) and (b)(3) on behalf of a Class defined as:

52. All persons or entities that purchased Fresh Step cat litter in the United States during the period between October 2010 and the date of the final disposition of this action.

53. Plaintiff Susan Doyle (the “California Plaintiff”) also brings this action, pursuant to Rule 23, on behalf of all persons or entities who purchased Fresh Step cat litter in the United States during the period between October 2010 and the date of the final disposition of this action (the “California Subclass”).

10 54. Plaintiffs Megan Sterrit and Jose Segarra (the “Florida Plaintiffs”) also bring this
11 action, pursuant to Rule 23, on behalf of all persons or entities who purchased Fresh Step cat litter in
12 the United States during the period between October 2010 and the date of the final disposition of this
13 action (the “Florida Subclass”).

14 55. Plaintiff Kristin Luszcz (the “New York Plaintiff”) brings this action, pursuant to
15 Rule 23, on behalf of all persons or entities who purchased Fresh Step cat litter in State of New York
16 during the period between October 2010 and the date of the final disposition of this action (the “New
17 York Subclass”).

18 56. Plaintiffs Lori Kowalewski and Catherine Lenz (the “New Jersey Plaintiffs”) also
19 bring this action, pursuant to Rule 23, on behalf of all persons or entities who purchased Fresh Step
20 cat litter in the United States during the period between October 2010 and the date of the final
21 disposition of this action (the “New Jersey Subclass”).

22 57. Plaintiff Tina Butler-Furr (the “Texas Plaintiff”) also brings this action, pursuant to
23 Rule 23, on behalf of all persons or entities who purchased Fresh Step cat litter in the United States
24 during the period between October 2010 and the date of the final disposition of this action (the
25 “Texas Subclass”).

26 58. The Subclasses described in paragraphs 53 to 57 are collectively referred to herein as
27 the “Subclasses.”

28

1 59. Subject to additional information obtained through further investigation and
2 discovery, the foregoing definitions may be expanded or narrowed by amendment or amended
3 consolidated complaint.

4 60. The Class and Subclasses exclude Clorox and any entity in which Clorox has a
5 controlling interest, as well as its officers, directors, legal representatives, successors, and assigns.

6 61. The claims asserted herein are applicable to all individuals throughout the United
7 States who purchased Fresh Step cat litter. The State of California has sufficient state interest
8 through a significant contact or aggregation of contacts to the claims asserted by each member of the
9 Class and Subclasses so that the choice of California law is not arbitrary or unfair.

10 62. There is a well-defined community of interest among members of the Class and
11 Subclasses, and the disposition of the claims of these members of the Class and Subclasses in a
12 single action will provide substantial benefits to all parties and to the Court.

13 63. Notice can be provided to the members of the Class and Subclasses through
14 publication, or otherwise, using techniques and a form of notice similar to those customarily used in
15 consumer class actions arising under California state law and federal law.

16 64. The Class members and Subclasses are so numerous that joinder of all Class and
17 Subclasses members are impracticable. At this time, Plaintiffs are informed and believe that the
18 Class and Subclasses include thousands of members. Therefore, the Class and Subclasses are
19 sufficiently numerous that joinder of all members of the Class and Subclasses in a single action is
20 impracticable under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a)(1), and the resolution of their claims
21 through the procedure of a class action will be of benefit to the parties and the Court.

22 65. Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the claims of the Class and Subclass members whom
23 they seek to represent because Plaintiffs and Subclasses and each member of the Class and
24 Subclasses have been subjected to the same deceptive and improper practices by Clorox and have
25 been damaged in the same manner.

26 66. Plaintiffs' classes will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the
27 Class members and Subclasses as required by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a)(4). Plaintiffs
28 have no interests that are adverse to those of the members of the Class that they seek to represent.

1 Plaintiffs are committed to the vigorous prosecution of this action and, to that end, Plaintiffs have
2 retained counsel who are competent and experienced in handling complex class action litigation on
3 behalf of consumers.

4 67. A class action is superior to all other available methods of the fair and efficient
5 adjudication of the claims asserted in this Complaint under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(b)(3)
6 because:

7 (a) The expense and burden of individual litigation would not be economically
8 feasible for members of the Class and Subclasses to seek to redress their “negative value” claims
9 other than through the procedure of a class action; and

10 (b) If separate actions were brought by individual members of the Class and
11 Subclasses, the resulting multiplicity of lawsuits would cause members to seek to redress their
12 “negative value” claims other than through the procedure of a class action.

13 68. Absent a class action, Clorox likely would retain the benefits of its wrongdoing, and
14 there would be a failure of justice.

15 69. Common questions of law and fact exist as to all Class and Subclass members and
16 predominate over questions affecting only individual Class and Subclass members. Common legal
17 and factual questions include, but are not limited to:

18 (a) Whether Clorox’s claims are true, misleading, or likely to deceive a
19 reasonable consumer;

20 (b) Whether Clorox engaged in false or deceptive advertising;

21 (c) Whether Clorox knew that its representations were false, misleading and
22 reasonably likely to deceive but continued to disseminate them;

23 (d) Whether Clorox violated the Consumers Legal Remedies Act, California Civil
24 Code §1750, *et seq.*;

25 (e) Whether Clorox violated the Unfair Competition Law, California Business
26 and Professions Code §17200, *et seq.*;

27 (f) Whether Clorox violated the False Advertising Law, California Business and
28 Professions Code §17500, *et seq.*;

1 (g) Whether Clorox violated the various state consumer protection laws as set
2 forth herein;

3 (h) Whether Clorox breached an express warranty to Plaintiffs and the Class and
4 Subclasses;

5 (i) Whether Clorox was unjustly enriched by its acts complained of herein;

6 (j) Whether Plaintiffs and the Class and Subclasses have sustained monetary loss
7 and the proper measure of that loss;

8 (k) Whether Plaintiffs and the Class and Subclasses are entitled to punitive
9 damages; and

10 (1) Whether Plaintiffs and the Class and Subclasses are entitled to declaratory and
11 injunctive relief.

12 70. Certification of the Class and Subclasses under the laws of California is appropriate
13 because:

14 (a) Clorox is a corporation conducting substantial business in and from
15 California;

16 (b) Clorox's principle place of business and corporate headquarters are located in
17 California;

18 (c) Decisions regarding Fresh Step representations were made in California;

19 (d) Clorox's marketing, promotional activities and literature, as well as their
20 warranties, were coordinated at, emanated from and/or were developed at Clorox's California
21 headquarters; and

22 (e) A significant number of Class members reside in the State of California.

23 71. However, in the event that California substantive law is found not to apply to
24 Plaintiffs' claims, Plaintiffs seek certification, in the alternative, of the Subclasses.

25 72. Plaintiffs are not aware of any difficulty that will be encountered in the management
26 of this litigation, which should preclude its maintenance as a class action.

27

28

COUNT I

Violation of the Consumers Legal Remedies Act California Civil Code §1750, *et seq.*

73. Plaintiffs and the Class and/or California Subclass incorporate by reference the allegations in paragraphs 1 through 72 as if fully set forth herein.

74. This cause of action is brought pursuant to the Consumers Legal Remedies Act, California Civil Code §1750, *et seq.* (the “CLRA”). Plaintiffs are consumers as defined by California Civil Code §1761(d). Fresh Step cat litter is a good within the meaning of the California Act.

75. Clorox violated the CLRA by engaging in the following practices proscribed by California Civil Code §1770(a) in transactions with Plaintiffs and the Class and/or California Subclass which were intended to result in, and did result in, the sale of Fresh Step cat litter:

(a) Representing that Fresh Step has characteristics and benefits which it does not have;

(b) Disparaging the goods, services, or business of another by false or misleading representation of fact;

(c) Representing that Fresh Step is of a particular standard, quality or grade, which it is not;

(d) Advertising Fresh Step with intent not to sell it as advertised; and

(e) Representing Fresh Step has been supplied in accordance with a previous representation when it has not.

76. Clorox violated the CLRA by representing through its advertisements of the product as described above when it knew, or should have known, that the representations and advertisements were unsubstantiated, false and misleading.

77. Pursuant to California Civil Code §1782(d), Plaintiffs seek a Court order enjoining the above-described wrongful acts and practices of Clorox and for restitution and disgorgement.

78. Pursuant to §1782 of the CLRA, on January 23, 2012, counsel for Plaintiff Luszcz sent a notice and demand letter by certified mail to Clorox's Chief Executive Officer, Donald K.

1 Knauss. *See* Demand Letter, attached hereto as Exhibit “F.” Counsel for Luszcz provided Clorox
 2 with 30 days from the date of the Luszcz complaint to rectify or agree to rectify the issues addressed
 3 in her complaint, after which she reserved the right to amend her complaint to seek damages, as
 4 appropriate. The requisite 30 days have expired, and Clorox has not rectified the issues in Luszcz’s
 5 complaint. Plaintiffs therefore seek damages in this Second Amended Consolidated Class Action
 6 Complaint.

7 **COUNT II**

8 **Violation of the Unfair Competition Law
 California Business and Professions Code §17200, *et seq.***

9 79. Plaintiffs and the Class and/or California Subclass incorporate by reference the
 10 allegations in paragraphs 1 through 72 as though fully set forth herein.

11 80. California Business and Professions Code §17200 also prohibits any “unlawful...
 12 business act or practice.” Clorox violated §17200’s prohibition against engaging in unlawful acts
 13 and practices by, *inter alia*, making the representations and omissions of material facts, as set forth
 14 more fully herein, and violating California Civil Code §§1572, 1573, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1770,
 15 Business & Professions Code §17200, *et seq.*, and the common law.

16 81. Plaintiffs reserve the right to allege other violations of law, which constitute other
 17 unlawful business acts or practices. Such conduct is ongoing and continues to this date.

18 82. California Business & Professions Code §17200 also prohibits any “unfair or
 19 fraudulent business act or practice.”

20 83. Clorox’s acts, omissions, misrepresentations, practices and non-disclosures alleged
 21 herein also constitute “unfair” business acts and practices within the meaning of California Business
 22 & Professions Code §17200, *et seq.* in that its conduct is substantially injurious to consumers,
 23 offends public policy, and is unethical, oppressive, and unscrupulous as the gravity of the conduct
 24 outweighs any alleged benefits attributable to such conduct.

25 84. As stated in this Complaint, Plaintiffs allege violations of consumer protection, unfair
 26 competition and truth in advertising laws in California resulting in harm to consumers. Plaintiffs
 27 assert violations of the public policy of engaging in false and misleading advertising, unfair
 28

1 competition and deceptive conduct towards consumers. This conduct constitutes violations of the
2 “unfair prong” of California Business & Professions Code §17200, *et seq.*

3 85. There were reasonably available alternatives to further Clorox’s legitimate business
4 interests, other than the conduct described herein.

5 86. Business & Professions Code §17200 also prohibits any “fraudulent business act or
6 practice.”

7 87. Clorox’s misleading statements, as more fully set forth above, are false, misleading
8 and/or likely to deceive a reasonable consumer within the meaning of California Business &
9 Professions Code §17200.

10 88. Clorox’s conduct caused and continues to cause substantial injury to Plaintiffs and the
11 Class and/or California Subclass. Plaintiffs and the Class and/or California Subclass have suffered
12 injury in fact and have lost money as a result of Clorox’s unlawful conduct.

13 89. Clorox has thus engaged in unlawful, unfair, and fraudulent business acts and
14 practices. The above-described unlawful, unfair, and fraudulent business acts and practices by
15 Clorox present a threat to the Class and/or California Subclass and the general public.

16 90. Pursuant to California Business and Professions Code §§17203 and 17535, Plaintiffs
17 seek an order disgorging Clorox’s ill-gotten gains, awarding Plaintiffs and the Class and/or
18 California Subclass full restitution of all monies wrongfully acquired by Clorox by means of such
19 acts of unlawful, unfair and fraudulent business acts and practices, plus interest and attorneys’ fees
20 pursuant to, *inter alia*, California Code of Civil Procedure §1021.5, so as to restore any and all
21 monies to Plaintiffs and the Class and/or California Subclass, which were acquired and obtained by
22 means of such unlawful, unfair, and fraudulent business acts and practices, and which ill-gotten
23 gains are still retained by Clorox. Plaintiffs additionally request that such funds be impounded by
24 the Court or that an asset freeze or trust be imposed upon such revenues and profits to avoid
25 dissipation and/or fraudulent transfers or concealment of such monies by Clorox. Plaintiffs and the
26 Class and/or California Subclass will be irreparably harmed and/or denied an effective and complete
27 remedy if such an order is not granted.

28

1 91. Additionally, pursuant to California Business & Professions Code §17203, Plaintiffs
2 seek an order requiring Clorox to engage in a corrective advertising campaign.

COUNT III

False and Misleading Advertising in Violation of California Business and Professions Code §§17200 and 17500 *et seq.*

92. Plaintiffs and the Class and/or California Subclass incorporate by reference the allegations in paragraphs 1 through 72 as though fully set forth herein.

93. The misrepresentations by Clorox of the material facts detailed above constitute false and misleading advertising and therefore constitute a violation of, *inter alia*, Business and Professions Code §17500, *et seq.*

94. Clorox's use of various forms of media to advertise, call attention to, or give publicity to the sale of Fresh Step, which were not as represented, constitutes unfair competition and unfair, deceptive, untrue or misleading advertising within the meaning of California Business and Professions code §17500, *et seq.*, which advertisements deceived and continue to deceive the consuming public.

95. Clorox either knew, recklessly disregarded, or reasonably should have known that such advertising was false and/or misleading. Such conduct also constitutes a violation of Business and Professions Code §17200, *et seq.*

96. The above-described unlawful, false, and misleading advertising conducted by Clorox presents a threat to the Class and/or California Subclass and the general public.

97. Pursuant to California Business and Professions Code §§17203 and 17535, Plaintiffs seek an order disgorging Clorox's ill-gotten gains, awarding Plaintiffs and the Class and/or California Subclass full restitution of all monies wrongfully acquired by Clorox by means of such acts of unfair competition and false advertising, plus interest and attorneys' fees pursuant to, *inter alia*, California Code of Civil Procedure §1021.5, so as to restore any and all monies to Plaintiffs and the Class and/or California Subclass which were acquired and obtained by means of such unfair competition and false advertising, and which ill-gotten gains are still retained by Clorox. Plaintiffs additionally request that such funds be impounded by the Court or that an asset freeze or trust be

1 imposed upon such revenues and profits to avoid dissipation and/or fraudulent transfers or
 2 concealment of such monies by Clorox. Plaintiffs and the Class and California Subclass will be
 3 irreparably harmed and/or denied an effective and complete remedy if such an order is not granted.

4 **COUNT IV**

5 **Violations of the Florida Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act,
 Fla. Stat. §501.201, *et seq.***

6 (The Florida Plaintiffs and the Florida Subclass)

7
 8 98. The Florida Plaintiffs and the Florida Subclass reallege and incorporate by reference
 9 the allegations contained in paragraphs 1-72 as though fully set forth herein.

10
 11 99. The Florida Plaintiffs bring this cause of action on behalf of the Florida Subclass in
 12 the alternative to all other California law claims in the event the Court finds that California
 13 substantive law does not apply to the Florida Plaintiffs' Claims.

14
 15 100. This cause of action is brought on behalf of the Florida Class pursuant to the Florida
 16 Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act, Fla. Stat. §501.201, *et seq.* (the "Act"). The stated
 17 purpose of the Act is to "protect the consuming public . . . from those who engage in unfair methods
 18 of competition, or unconscionable, deceptive, or unfair acts or practices in the conduct of any trade
 19 or commerce." Fla. Stat. §501.202(2).

20
 21 101. Plaintiffs are consumers as defined by Fla. Stat. §501.203. The Products are goods
 22 within the meaning of the Act. Defendant is engaged in trade or commerce within the meaning of
 23 the Act.

24
 25 102. Fla. Stat. §501.204(1) declares unlawful "[u]nfair methods of competition,
 26 unconscionable acts or practices, and unfair or deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of any trade
 27 or commerce."

28
 29 103. Fla. Stat. §501.204(2) states that "due consideration and great weight shall be given to
 30 the interpretations of the Federal Trade Commission and the federal courts relating to [section]
 31 5(a)(1) of the Federal Trade Commission Act." Defendant's unfair and deceptive practices are
 32 likely to mislead – and have misled – the consumer acting reasonably in the circumstances, and
 33 violate Fla. Stat. §500.04 and 21 U.S.C. §343.

1 104. Defendant has violated the Act by engaging in the unfair and deceptive practices as
2 described herein which offend public policies and are immoral, unethical, unscrupulous and
3 substantially injurious to consumers.

4 105. The Florida Plaintiffs and the Florida Subclass have been aggrieved by Defendant's
5 unfair and deceptive practices in that they paid for these Products after exposure to the false and
6 misleading advertising.

7 106. The damages suffered by the Florida Plaintiffs and the Florida Subclass were directly
8 and proximately caused by the deceptive, misleading and unfair practices of Defendant, as more
9 fully described herein.

10 107. Pursuant to Fla. Stat. §501.211(1), the Florida Plaintiffs and the Florida Subclass seek
11 a declaratory judgment and court order enjoining the above-described wrongful acts and practices of
12 Defendant and for restitution and disgorgement.

13 108. Additionally, pursuant to Fla. Stat. §§501.211(2) and 501.2105, the Florida Plaintiffs
14 and the Florida Subclass make claims for damages, attorneys' fees and costs.

COUNT V

**Misleading Advertising, Florida Statutes §817.41, *et seq.*
(The Florida Plaintiffs and the Florida Subclass)**

18 109. The Florida Plaintiffs and the Florida Subclass reallege and incorporates by reference
the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 72 as though fully set forth herein.

20 110. The Florida Plaintiffs bring this cause of action on behalf of the Florida Subclass in
21 the alternative to all other California law claims in the event the Court finds that California
substantive law does not apply to the Florida Plaintiffs' Claims.

111. This cause of action is brought on behalf of the Florida Plaintiffs and the Florida
23 Subclass pursuant to Fla. Stat. §817.41, *et seq.* (the “Advertising Act”), which makes it “unlawful
24 for any person to make or disseminate or cause to be made or disseminated before the general public
25 of the state, or any portion thereof, any misleading advertisement.” Fla. Stat. §817.41(1).

112. Fla. Stat. §817.40 defines misleading advertisements as:

28 [A]ny statements made, or disseminated, in oral, written, or printed form or otherwise, to or before the public, or any portion thereof, which are known, or

1 through the exercise of reasonable care or investigation could or might have been
 2 ascertained, to be untrue or misleading, and which are or were so made or
 3 disseminated with the intent or purpose, either directly or indirectly, of selling or
 4 disposing of real or personal property, services of any nature whatever, professional
 5 or otherwise, or to induce the public to enter into any obligation relating to such
 6 property or services. Fla. Stat. §817.40(5).

7 113. Defendant has violated the Advertising Act by disseminating misleading
 8 advertisements in connection with the unfair and deceptive practices as described herein.

9 114. Specifically, Defendant knew that the representations, as set forth above, as to its
 10 Products were false, but continued to make these representations in order to profit off of consumers'
 11 deception.

12 115. In so doing, Defendant disseminated various advertisements to the public, which were
 13 false and misleading, knowing that these representations were false.

14 116. Thus, Defendant's advertisements constitute misleading advertisements in violation
 15 of the Advertising Act.

16 117. The Florida Plaintiffs and the Florida Subclass have been aggrieved by Defendant's
 17 unfair and deceptive practices in that they paid for Products and services.

18 118. The damages suffered by the Florida Plaintiffs and the Florida Subclass were directly
 19 and proximately caused by Defendant's misleading advertisements, as more fully described herein.

20 119. Moreover, pursuant to Fla. Stat. §817.41(5), the Florida Plaintiffs and the Florida
 21 Subclass seek punitive damages, as well as attorneys' fees and costs.

22 120. All conditions precedent to this claim have been waived or satisfied.

23 COUNT VI

24 **Violations of the Texas Deceptive Trade Practices Act ("DTPA"),** 25 **Tex. Bus. & Com. Code Ann. §17.50, *et seq.*** 26 **(The Texas Plaintiffs and the Texas Subclass)**

27 121. The Texas Plaintiffs incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 72 above as
 28 though fully set forth herein.

122. The Texas Plaintiffs bring this cause of action on behalf of the Texas Subclass in the
 alternative to all other California law claims in the event the Court finds that California substantive
 law does not apply to the Texas Plaintiffs' Claims.

1 123. The Texas Plaintiffs and the Texas Subclass are consumers as defined by the Texas
2 Deceptive Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Act (“DTPA”), Tex. Bus. & Com. Code Ann.
3 §17.50, *et seq.* Defendant may be sued under the DTPA.

4 124. Defendant engaged in false, misleading, or deceptive acts and practices, and the
5 Texas Plaintiffs and the Texas Subclass relied on Defendant to their detriment. Defendant engaged
6 in false, misleading, and/or deceptive acts and practices by representing that Fresh Step cat litter had
7 characteristics, uses, and benefits that it did not have. Defendant further engaged in deceptive trade
8 practices by representing that the Fresh Step cat litter was of a particular standard, quality, or grade
9 that it was not.

10 125. Defendant has further violated the DTPA by violating express and implied warranties
11 related to Fresh Step cat litter.

12 126. Defendant further violated the DTPA by failing to disclose the above referenced
13 information about the Fresh Step litter, which Defendant was aware of at all times pertinent hereto,
14 and Defendant's failure to disclose these material facts was intended to induce the Texas Plaintiffs
15 and the Texas Subclass into purchasing Fresh Step cat litter when they otherwise would not have
16 entered into such transactions if this information had been disclosed.

17 127. The Texas Plaintiffs and the Texas Subclass relied on Defendant's false statements
18 and omissions to their detriment.

19 128. Defendant further acted unconscionably by committing acts or practices that to the
20 Texas Plaintiffs and the Texas Subclass' detriments and took advantage of the Texas Plaintiffs and
21 the Texas Subclass' lack of knowledge, ability, experience, or capacity to a grossly unfair degree.

22 129. Defendant's violations of the DTPA were committed knowingly and intentionally.

COUNT VII

Deceptive Acts and Practices in Violation of N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law §349

(The New York Plaintiff and the New York Subclass)

26 130. The New York Plaintiff and the New York Subclass incorporate by reference
27 paragraphs 1 through 72 above as though fully set forth herein.

28

1 131. The New York Plaintiff brings this cause of action on behalf of the New York
2 Subclass in the alternative to all other California law claims in the event the Court finds that
3 California substantive law does not apply to the New York Plaintiffs' claims.

4 132. Defendant's representations and omissions complained of herein are likely to mislead
5 a reasonable consumer acting reasonably under the circumstances.

6 133. Thus, Defendant's actions constitute deceptive trade practices within the meaning of
7 N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law §349(a).

8 134. As a direct and proximate result of the aforementioned acts of Defendant, the New
9 York Plaintiff and the New York Subclass have been harmed.

10 135. As such, the New York Plaintiff and the New York Subclass are entitled to recover
11 damages under §349.

12 136. Moreover, pursuant to §349, the New York Plaintiff and the New York Subclass pray
13 for an order enjoining Defendant's wrongful conduct.

COUNT VIII

False Advertising in Violation of N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law §350, *et seq.*

(The New York Plaintiff and the New York Subclass)

17 137. The New York Plaintiff and the New York Subclass incorporate by reference
18 paragraphs 1 through 70 above as though fully set forth herein.

19 138. The New York Plaintiff brings this cause of action on behalf of the New York
20 Subclass in the alternative to all other California law claims in the event the Court finds that
21 California substantive law does not apply to the New York Plaintiff and the New York Subclasses'
22 Claims.

23 139. Defendant's advertisements and representations complained of herein are "misleading
24 in a material respect," as defined by N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law §350-a.

25 140. As a result, Defendant's advertisements and representations are unlawful under N.Y.
26 Gen. Bus. Law §350.

27 141. As a direct and proximate result of the aforementioned acts of Defendant, the New
28 York Plaintiff and the New York Subclass have been harmed.

COUNT IX

Violation of the New Jersey Consumer Fraud Act

N.J. Stat. Ann. §56:8-1, *et seq.*

(The New Jersey Plaintiff and the New Jersey Subclass)

4 142. The New Jersey Plaintiff and the New Jersey Subclass incorporate by reference
5 paragraphs 1 through 72 above as though fully set forth herein.

6 143. The New Jersey Plaintiff brings this cause of action on behalf of the New Jersey
7 Subclass in the alternative to all other California law claims in the event the Court finds that
8 California substantive law does not apply to the New Jersey Plaintiff's Claims.

9 144. The New Jersey Plaintiff and the New Jersey Subclass and Defendant are “persons”
10 within the meaning of the Consumer Fraud Act (“CFA”).

11 145. The New Jersey Plaintiff and the New Jersey Subclass “consumers” within the
12 meaning of the CFA.

146. The Product is “merchandise” within the meaning of the CFA.

14 147. At all relevant times material hereto, Defendant conducted trade and commerce in
15 New Jersey and elsewhere within the meaning of the CFA.

16 148. The CFA is, by its terms, a cumulative remedy, such that remedies under its
17 provisions can be awarded in addition to those provided under separate statutory schemes.

18 149. Defendant has engaged in deceptive practices in the sale of Fresh Step because
19 Defendant knew that they had purposely marketed and sold the Product in a manner that made the
20 New Jersey Plaintiff and reasonable consumers believe that Fresh Step eliminated odors better than
21 other cat litters.

22 150. Defendant has engaged in deceptive practices in the sale of Fresh Step because
23 Defendant knew that Fresh Step does not eliminate odors better than other cat litters.

24 151. Defendant's unconscionable conduct described herein included its false
25 representations concerning Fresh Step.

26 152. Defendant intended that the New Jersey Plaintiff and the New Jersey Subclass rely on
27 these representations, so that the New Jersey Plaintiff and the New Jersey Subclass would purchase
28 Fresh Step at a premium.

1 153. The false and misleading representations were intended to, and likely to, deceive a
2 reasonable consumer.

3 154. The facts not disclosed would be material to the reasonable consumer, and are facts
4 that a reasonable consumer would consider important in deciding whether to purchase the Product
5 and how much to pay.

6 155. Defendant's representations were, and are, material to reasonable consumers,
7 including the New Jersey Plaintiff and the New Jersey Subclass, in connection with their respective
8 decisions to purchase the Product.

9 156. Had Defendant not engaged in false and misleading advertising regarding the
10 Product, the New Jersey Plaintiff and the New Jersey Subclass would not have purchased Fresh Step,
11 or would have paid less for it.

12 157. Had Defendant disclosed all material information regarding Fresh Step to Plaintiff
13 and other members of the Class, they would not have purchased Fresh Step or would have paid less
14 for it.

15 158. The foregoing acts, omissions and practices directly, foreseeably and proximately
16 caused the New Jersey Plaintiff and the New Jersey Subclass to suffer an ascertainable loss in the
17 form of, inter alia, monies spent to purchase Fresh Step at a premium price, and they are entitled to
18 recover such damages, together with appropriate penalties, including, but not limited to, treble
19 damages, attorneys' fees and costs of suit.

COUNT X

Breach of Express Warranty

(The New York Plaintiff and New York Subclass, the Florida Plaintiffs and Florida Subclass, and the California Plaintiff and California Subclass)

23 159. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations in paragraphs 1 through 72 as
24 though fully set forth herein. Plaintiffs, and each member of the Class, formed a contract with
25 Clorox at the time Plaintiffs and the other members of the Class purchased Fresh Step. The terms of
26 that contract include the promises and affirmations of fact made by Clorox through its marketing
27 campaigns, as described above. In particular, Defendant warrants that carbon-based Fresh Step is

1 better at eliminating and absorbing odors than baking soda-based cat litters and Fresh Step is better
 2 at eliminating odors than Arm & Hammer Super Scoop. This advertising constitutes express
 3 warranties, became part of the basis of the bargain, and is part of a standardized contract between
 4 Plaintiffs and the members of the Class on the one hand, and Clorox on the other.

5 160. As set forth above, Defendants expressly warranted, *inter alia*, the following:

6 (a) Clorox's "Fresh Step Scoopable litter with carbon is better at eliminating
 7 odors" than other cat litters containing baking soda;

8 (b) Clorox's Fresh Step Scoopable cat litter "has carbon, which is more effective
 9 at absorbing odors than baking soda"; and

10 (c) cats "are smart enough to choose" carbon-based Fresh Step "with less odors"
 11 over other cat litters with baking soda.

12 161. Plaintiffs and the Class were exposed to these statements and reasonably relied upon
 13 them in their purchase of Fresh Step.

14 162. In reality, Fresh Step with carbon is not better at fighting odors than other brands of
 15 cat litter containing baking soda, and thus, Defendant breached its warranty.

16 163. Plaintiffs and the Class were damaged by Defendant's breach of warranty and have
 17 suffered the losses alleged herein.

18 164. All conditions precedent to Clorox's liability under this contract, including notice,
 19 have been performed by Plaintiffs and the Class.

20 165. Clorox breached the terms of this contract, including the express warranties, with
 21 Plaintiffs and the Class by not providing the Fresh Step products as advertised and described above.

22 166. As a result of Clorox's breach of its contract and warranties, Plaintiffs and the Class
 23 have been damaged in the amount of the purchase price of the Clorox Fresh Step product they
 24 purchased.

25 167. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's breach of express warranty, the
 26 Plaintiffs and the Class have sustained damages and losses as alleged herein.

27

28

COUNT XI

Unjust Enrichment

(The California Plaintiff and California Subclass)

168. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations in paragraphs 1 through 72 as though fully set forth herein.

169. Plaintiffs and the Class conferred a benefit on Clorox by purchasing Fresh Step products.

170. Clorox has been unjustly enriched in retaining the revenues derived from the Class members' purchases of Fresh Step products, which retention under these circumstances is unjust and inequitable because Clorox misrepresented that: (1) Clorox's carbon-containing Fresh Step cat litter is more effective at eliminating odors than other cat litters; and (2) cats "choose" Fresh Step over other cat litters. Moreover, by making these misrepresentations, Clorox caused injuries to Plaintiffs and the Class because: (a) they paid a price premium for Fresh Step products; (b) they would not have purchased the Fresh Step products on the same terms if the true facts regarding cat behavior and the efficacy of carbon were known; and (c) Fresh Step products did not have the quality, functionality or value as promised.

171. Because Clorox's retention of the non-gratuitous benefit conferred on it by Plaintiffs and the Class is unjust and inequitable, Clorox must pay restitution to Plaintiffs and the Class for its unjust enrichment, as ordered by the Court.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Wherefore, Plaintiffs request the following relief, on behalf of themselves and the Class:

A. Certification of this action as a class action, appointment of Plaintiffs as Class representatives and the appointment of Robbins Geller Rudman & Dowd LLP and Labaton Sucharow LLP as Co-Lead Class Counsel;

B. An order declaring the actions complained of herein to be in violation of the statutory laws set forth above:

C. An order permanently enjoining and restraining Clorox from any further acts in violation of the CLRA and the Business and Professions Code §17200 as set forth above;

1 D. An award of actual and/or statutory damages for injuries suffered by Plaintiffs and the
2 Class and in the maximum amount permitted by law;

3 E. An award of compensatory damages for breach of warranty in an amount deemed
4 appropriate by the trier of fact against Clorox;

5 F. An order disgorging Clorox's ill-gotten gains, awarding Plaintiffs and the Class full
6 restitution of all monies wrongfully acquired by Clorox pursuant to California Business and
7 Professions Code §§17203 and 17535;

8 G. An award of interest and attorneys' fees pursuant to, *inter alia*, California Code of
9 Civil Procedure §1021.5;

10 H. An award of prejudgment and post-judgment interest;

11 I. An award of costs, including, but not limited to, discretionary costs, attorneys' fees
12 and expenses incurred in prosecuting this case; and

13 J. Any other and further relief to which Plaintiffs and the Class may be entitled at law or
14 in equity that this Court deems just and proper.

JURY DEMAND

16 Pursuant to Rule 38(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiffs and the Class
17 demand a trial by jury as to all matters so triable.

18 | DATED: August 22, 2013

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36 Members of Plaintiffs' Executive Committee

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on August 22, 2013, I authorized the electronic filing of the foregoing with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system which will send notification of such filing to the e-mail addresses denoted on the attached Electronic Mail Notice List, and I hereby certify that I caused to be mailed the foregoing document or paper via the United States Postal Service to the non-CM/ECF participants indicated on the attached Manual Notice List.

I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on August 22, 2013.

s/ Mark Dearman

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